AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Amend paragraph 0020 of the published application as follows:

Visible and/or infrared light energy applied to a skin surface pursuant to the present invention is absorbed by melanin in the epidermis and hemoglobin in the capillaries and blood vessels of the dermis. The absorption of light (visible and/or infrared) increases the local temperature in the tissues containing the chromophores, such as the blood vessel cell walls and keratinocytes in the skin. The rise in heat of these structures above a certain level stimulates a healing response and a release of growth factors and other tissue substances. This is done without permanently damaging these structures, particularly without visible damage such as tanning.

Amend paragraph 0073 of the published application as follows:

Pursuant to another feature of the present invention, a marker film is applied to a light-treated skin surface to indicate that electromagnetic radiation has been applied to the skin surface. The marker film may include a visually detectable pigment, for instance, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, or a tinted transparent wash or dye. Where multiple passes are to be made to a skin surface, the first and other non-final passes may leave a transparent or partially transparent film, while the final pass deposits an opaque coating (e.g., zinc oxide or titanium dioxide) that is reflective so as to protect the skin against further inadvertent light exposure. The initial film deposits may be partially reflective to provide some measure of protection against inadvertent overexposure. Naturally, to be effective as a block, the marker film must be applied at each point of the skin surface to which the electromagnetic radiation has been applied. Alternatively, the marker film may be a visually undetectable

composition, exemplarily micronized or microfine zinc oxide. In that case, the light application device is provided with a sensor that detects the marker film and disables or blocks light application to any skin surface already treated with an effective amount of light.

Amend paragraph 0109 of the published application as follows:

A person uses the device of FIG. 1 or 2 to apply pulses of light to a skin surface for purposes of effectively preventing or repairing damage done by ultraviolet light to the cells of the skin and/or below the surface of the skin. The absorption of the light pulses by melanin and other chromophores in the user's epidermal, dermal and subdermal tissues is believed in part to promote the production of chemicals that reduce the incidence of Xray or ultraviolet radiation damage and inhibit the growth of cancerous cells. In addition, the light energy may increase skin temperature slightly, through absorption and/or light scattering, for purposes of advancing tissue regenerative processes. <u>The applied electromagnetic radiation promotes healthy skin and necessarily results in no visible damage to the skin such as tanning, which is well recognized as constituting skin damage.</u>

Amend paragraph 0127 of the published application as follows:

As depicted in FIG. 4, the light treatment devices of FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 may incorporate a reservoir 102 of a composition to be applied as a marker film to a light-treated skin surface to indicate that electromagnetic radiation has been applied to the skin surface. The marker film composition in reservoir 102 may include a visually detectable pigment, for instance, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, or a tinted transparent wash or dye. Where multiple passes are to be made to a skin surface, the first and other non-final passes may leave a transparent or partially transparent film, while the final pass deposits an opaque coating (e.g., zinc oxide or

titanium dioxide) that is reflective so as to protect the skin against further inadvertent light exposure. The initial film deposits may be partially reflective to provide some measure of protection against inadvertent overexposure. Whether opaque or partially reflective, to be effective the marker film must be applied at each point of the skin surface to which the electromagnetic radiation is applied. Alternatively, the marker film composition in reservoir 102 may be a visually undetectable substance, such as micronized or microfine zinc oxide. In any case, the marker composition(s) in reservoir 102 are preferably both biocompatible and water soluble for easy removal.